



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 27, NUMBER 7

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 21, 1957



GUIDE USES MODEL LAYOUT to show visiting youths how to get around various buildings and grounds of United Nations Headquarters in New York City

The United Nations Is Twelve Years Old

Variety of Difficult Problems and Issues Confronts Global Organization

Thursday, October 24, is United Nations Day.

In the following article, we shall present some of the basic facts about the UN—its early history, main agencies, record to date, and major issues facing it today.

Is the United Nations the first world organization of its kind?

No, it isn't.

The forerunner of the UN was the League of Nations, an organization of countries established in 1920 right after World War I. It was set up to preserve peace throughout the world. Its headquarters was in Geneva, Switzerland.

At one time or another, more than 60 countries held membership in the League. Nevertheless, it failed to prevent war. It did not take effective action to stop aggression by Japan, Germany, and Italy.

The United States was not a member of the League, even though President Woodrow Wilson helped plan it. Our Senate refused to approve U. S. membership. The League went out of existence in 1946.

Why, when, and how was the UN established?

World War II caused leaders in many lands to conclude that a new

international organization must be set up to prevent further armed struggles. Steps to organize the UN were being taken even before the 1939-1945 world conflict ended.

The Atlantic Charter is one landmark in the formation of the United Nations. It was drawn up at a meeting attended by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill on board a ship off Newfoundland in 1941.

The Charter spoke of the freedom and justice for which World War II was being fought. It then referred to a permanent system of cooperation by free countries after the war to enforce world peace.

The UN received its name in January 1942. The White House announced then that 26 countries, including the Soviet Union, had signed a Declaration by United Nations. It pledged the nations to cooperate in the war effort, and endorsed the Atlantic Charter.

Actual writing of a rough draft of the UN Charter was begun seriously in 1944 at the stately, historic Dumbarton Oaks mansion in Washington. Representatives of the United States, Britain, China, and Russia attended.

The final version of the Charter was drawn up at San Francisco in 1945. Here the UN founders from many

countries met, and in 2 months of hard work hammered out the framework of the world organization. On October 24, 1945, the United Nations became a going concern.

How many members does this world body have at present?

There are now 82 members of the United Nations. Newest is Malaya, which became independent of Great Britain in August and was admitted to the UN last month. Ghana was accepted in March. Members taken into the world organization in 1956 were Japan, Sudan, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Of the total of 82, the Soviet Union really has 3 memberships and 3 votes. The communist land belongs under its own official name *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*; 2 of the Soviet states, Byelorussia and the Ukraine, are also considered to be members.

Soviet leaders obtained this membership advantage by arguing that Canada, Australia, and other Commonwealth nations belonged to the UN along with Britain—leading member of the Commonwealth. To offset Britain's advantage, Russia contended, she should have more than 1 seat.

The communists won their point, although, in fact, the 2 Soviet states are not independent lands as are Can-

ada and Australia. We and our allies gave in to the Reds in 1945 at a time when we hoped (wrongly) that they would work faithfully through the UN in the cause of peace.

The 82 UN members are: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Britain, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussia, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, (Nationalist) China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia.

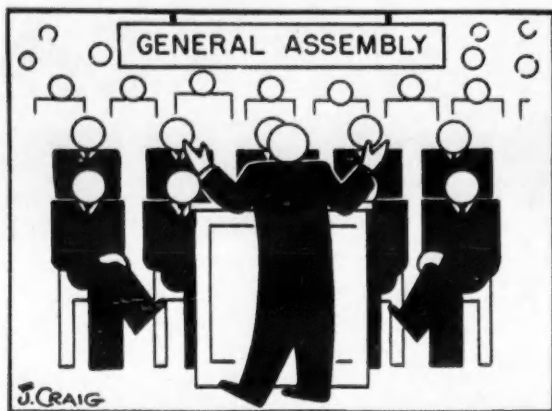
Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway.

Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukraine, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, and Yugoslavia.

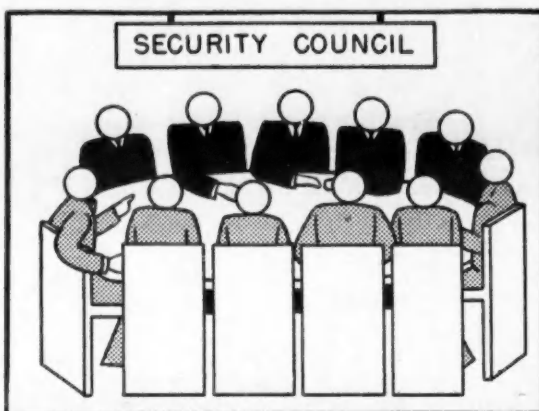
What are the UN's main agencies?

The world body has 6 main divisions. They are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic

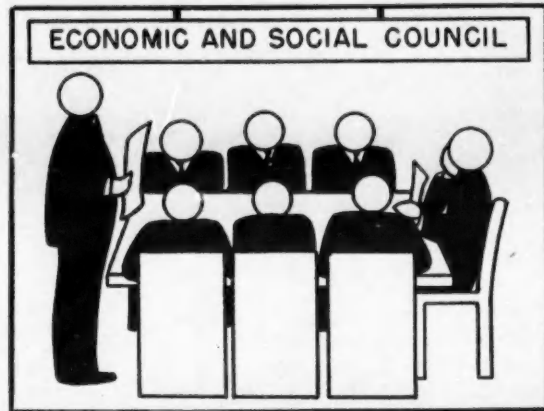
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, each country may have 5 delegates but only 1 vote. The assembly debates major world issues and tries to find ways of solving them.



SECURITY COUNCIL
SECURITY COUNCIL investigates threats to peace. It can call on UN members to act with force against aggressors—as it did in the case of North Korea.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL operates through numerous agencies, such as the World Health Organization, to improve global living conditions.

United Nations

(Continued from page 1)

and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

How does the Security Council operate?

The Council is made up of delegates from 11 UN nations. Five countries hold permanent seats on the Council. They are the United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, non-communist China (under the government of President Chiang Kai-shek on the island of Taiwan), and France.

The nations holding permanent seats are called the "Big Five." The remaining 6 members are elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly. At present, the non-permanent posts are held by Australia, Cuba, the Philippines, Iraq, Sweden, and Colombia. (On January 1, 1958, Canada, Panama, and Japan will replace Australia, Cuba, and the Philippines.)

The Security Council is supposed to investigate any situation which endangers world peace, to recommend settlements, and to call on UN members for action against nations that ignore its decisions. This agency also recommends new members, who must be approved by the General Assembly before being admitted to the UN. Unfortunately, the Council has rarely been able to perform its major duties successfully.

Why has the Security Council been handicapped in carrying out its work?

Passage of any measure in the Council requires approval by 7 members. Any important measure, moreover, can be blocked by the negative vote of a single permanent member—one of the Big Five—even if all the other countries favor passage. This "veto" provision has, in most cases, paralyzed the Council.

Undoubtedly the Council's most important action was in connection with the Korean War. In the summer of 1950 when that conflict began, the agency was able to move quickly. It condemned North Korea's attack on her southern neighbor, urged UN members to act against the aggressors, and authorized the United States to furnish a commander for all UN troops in Korea.

The Soviet Union opposed these steps, but her representative—as the result of a prolonged dispute inside the Council—was refusing to attend meetings. Thus, when the Korea matter suddenly came up, he was not present to veto the UN action.

Should the veto power be eliminated?

Some observers feel that it should. They say: "It is unfair for any one of the Big Five countries to be able to block action that all other countries may favor. The veto should be eliminated, and decisions should be made by a majority vote, or at most by a two-thirds vote. That change would make the Security Council an effective agency."

Others would retain the veto power. They say: "Even though the veto sometimes blocks action that most nations want, it is a necessary safeguard. We, for example, would insist upon the right to veto a decision that would take us into war. If the veto were eliminated, the UN might fall apart, for the big powers would probably withdraw. This organization can be effective even with the veto."

What are the duties of the General Assembly?

The Assembly is the only one of the policy-making divisions of the UN which consists of all the members. With delegates from 82 member countries, it is sometimes called the "town meeting of the world." Each country has 1 vote (the Soviet Union really has 3, her own and that of her 2 state

members). A two-thirds majority of all votes cast is required for passage of resolutions on important questions brought before that body.

The Assembly can discuss, debate, and make recommendations on practically any international problem. It cannot force any country to accept its decisions or follow its recommendations. Nevertheless, it helps to mobilize world opinion against nations whose actions are dangerous or undesirable. The Assembly has much more influence today than does the Security Council, which was originally intended to be the leading United Nations agency.

Regular sessions of the Assembly are held once a year. The present 12th regular session began in New York City on September 17. (The delegates had met the week before in a special session, at which they voted 60 to 10 to condemn the use of Soviet Union troops to suppress rebellion in Hungary last year.)

Why is work of the Economic and Social Council so important?

It wages war on hunger, ignorance, disease, and poverty—a task on which all nations can agree. In fact, UN members probably work on a more friendly basis in this branch of the world organization than they do in any of the others.

The Economic and Social Council is general overseer of various UN commissions and agencies which seek to eliminate undesirable living conditions often leading to war. Among the many groups which the Council draws together are the following:

Food and Agriculture Organization. It tries to boost farm output in countries short of food. FAO sends experts to nations that want help in producing more food, in controlling pests and animal diseases, and in increasing the yields of forests.

World Health Organization. This agency sends medical experts to many lands in order to train workers in com-

bating sickness. It has chalked up major victories against typhus, cholera, malaria, and other diseases in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere.

UN International Children's Fund. This group was first set up after World War II to relieve child victims of war. Today it aids undernourished children in more than 60 lands, and gives medical assistance and special help in time of earthquakes, floods and famines.

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Usually known as UNESCO, it was formed to encourage people in every land to learn more about the rest of the world. It also wages war on illiteracy.

This agency has been criticized in our country on the grounds that its promotion of "world-mindedness" threatens to weaken the patriotism of Americans for their own nation. Defenders, on the other hand, say it is doing a good job of furthering international friendship without impairing national loyalty.

Where does the World Court fit into the picture?

Officially known as the International Court of Justice, it helps to settle disputes between countries. Nations are not compelled to submit disputes to this body, but if they do so voluntarily, they must then abide by the Court's judgment. In a number of cases, the Court has helped to clear up international legal points and clarify treaties. The Court meets in The Hague, Netherlands.

What does the UN Trusteeship Council do?

It supervises the governing of territories which once were colonial possessions of nations defeated in World Wars I and II. These territories are now controlled by various countries, subject to the Trusteeship Council's inspection. Under the Council, the United States helps to govern a num-



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL supervises governing of territories which once were colonial possessions of nations defeated in the First and Second World Wars



WORLD COURT, located at The Hague, Netherlands, helps to settle disputes between countries—if they voluntarily agree to abide by decision of the Court



SECRETARIAT is the UN's office force. It keeps business running smoothly from day to day through secretaries, clerks, messengers, and other workers.

ber of Pacific Ocean islands—the Marshalls, Marianas, and the Carolines.

What role is played by the Secretariat?

It is the UN office force. Its messengers, clerks, economists, secretaries, interpreters, and other workers come from all parts of the world. Heading the 4,500 UN employees is Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden. He has considerable authority in arranging special meetings and in acting as a spokesman for the world organization.

Why don't all nations belong to the UN? What obstacles have arisen over membership?

The UN Charter says that all "peace-loving states" accepting obligations set forth in the Charter and showing themselves capable of living up to their pledge may join the world organization.

In practice, differences between free and communist nations have served to keep some nations out of the UN. For instance, the United States and a number of our allies have long blocked Red China's request for membership.

The U. S. argument is that communist China has shown herself neither to be peace-loving nor ready to live up to the Charter's provisions. The Chinese Reds conquered the mainland of China by force and fought against UN armies in Korea.

Russia, on the other hand, wants North Viet Nam, North Korea, the Mongolian People's Republic, and East Germany—all communist lands—in the UN. We and our allies say *no*.

There have been compromises. In 1955, for instance, free nations permitted granting UN membership to communist Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania. The Reds thereupon agreed to let in 12 non-communist lands, including Austria, Italy, and Spain. In time, there may be new compromises on admission of other lands.

Switzerland, highly democratic, presents a special case. The Swiss, as neutral, managed to keep out of World Wars I and II. They don't want to get into any outside quarrels. They are keeping out of the UN because they fear membership might interfere with their neutrality.

Several small lands apparently don't seek UN membership because their custom has been to take very little part in international politics. Among these are Liechtenstein, Monaco, Andorra, and San Marino.

How is the language problem handled in discussions and debates?

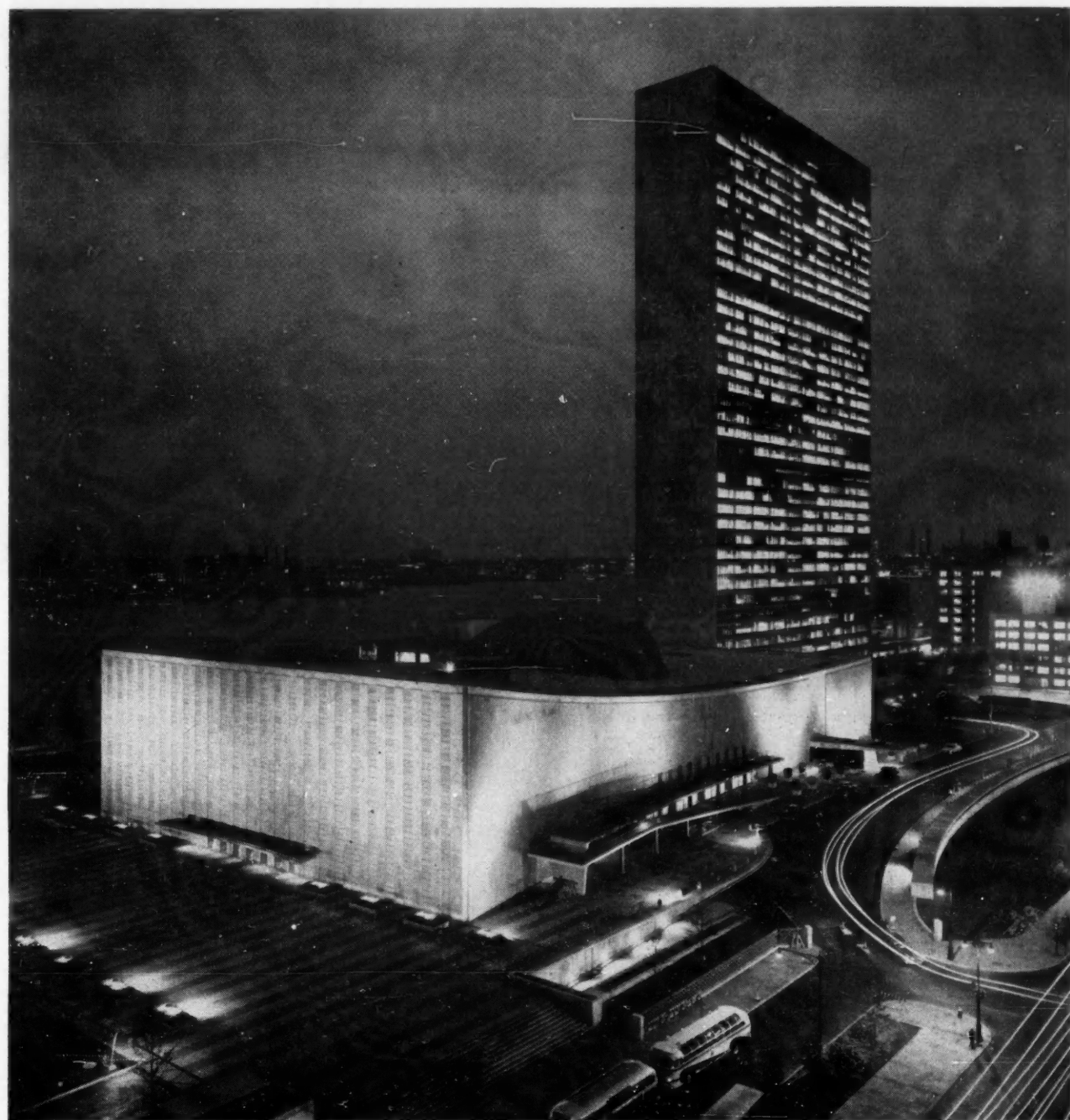
Interpreters are on hand for each meeting. They sit in soundproof booths, listening to the speaker through earphones, and, at the same time, translating the speech into another language.

Besides each seat in the room is a headset. After putting on the headset, the listener may flick a dial so that he can hear the speech in any one of 5 languages: English, French, Spanish, Chinese, or Russian.

Do all nations contribute equally to the financial upkeep of this global body?

The expenses are met by member countries on a quota plan adopted by the General Assembly. It is based generally on the ability of a country to pay.

UN costs may be broken down into 3 categories: the regular budget, the



NIGHT VIEW of UN headquarters in New York. Low building (left) is for General Assembly; tall structure for Secretariat.

specialized agencies, and voluntary programs.

The regular budget takes care of "housekeeping" costs—paying the Secretariat, buying supplies, providing necessary services at UN headquarters. That will amount to about \$51,000,000 this year.

The special agencies like FAO, UNESCO, and others are financed separately. About \$45,000,000 has been set aside this year to keep them in operation.

The voluntary programs include aid for children, for refugees, and technical-assistance plans under which help is given to underdeveloped countries in raising living standards. The UN sets no quotas here, but urges countries to contribute to the best of their ability. Last year the cost of the voluntary programs was slightly over \$100,000,000. How much will be devoted to these programs this year is not yet known.

How much does the United States contribute?

This year we are paying about one-third of the regular budget—a bit more than \$16,000,000. We contribute about one-fourth of the expenses of the specialized agencies—or approximately \$11,000,000. We have set aside close to \$43,000,000 for voluntary programs.

The total contributions we make to the United Nations—more than that of any other country—figure out to

about 42 cents a year for each American.

Has the United Nations achieved much success?

Some think that it has accomplished a great deal. They say:

"The UN acted effectively in the Middle East last fall to keep global war from breaking out. It brought overwhelming pressure for a quick conclusion of hostilities. Regardless of the serious acts by Egypt which caused Britain, France, and Israel to invade her territory, their attack could have brought on World War III had it not been for the United Nations.

"In Korea in 1950, the UN lined up world opinion against the Red aggressors, and helped to prove that aggression doesn't pay. While the United States bore the brunt of the burden, we received considerable aid from other nations. Had we gone into Korea by ourselves, our enemies would have been in a much stronger position to charge us with meddling in Asia's affairs.

"Other specific situations in which the UN acted successfully include:

"(1) Bringing about the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran soon after World War II.

"(2) Helping to bring peace to Greece after a long period of fighting between communist rebels, supported by Russia, and the Greek government.

"(3) Bringing about a truce between India and Pakistan in Kashmir.

Though the dispute over this area continues, there is no warfare.

"(4) Ending the conflict that led to an independent Indonesia. The fighting was between native forces, on the one hand, and the Dutch who had long controlled this region, on the other.

"(5) The reopening of the Suez Canal to international shipping.

"By fighting hunger, poverty, and disease in many lands, the United Nations has helped to eliminate basic causes of world unrest. Through its aid to children and refugees, it has given new hope to millions of the unfortunate."

Where has it failed?

Critics of the UN record say: "The world organization has utterly failed to bring about the peaceful world that it was supposed to usher in, after World War II.

"Its ineffectiveness was demonstrated last fall when Russian tanks were shooting down Hungarians in the streets of Budapest, Hungary's capital. The United Nations did nothing to curb this flagrant aggression. Then when it made an investigation weeks later, it could not enable its representatives to enter Hungary for an on-the-spot check.

"Even when it did move to check aggression—for example in Korea—the world body could get little support from its own members. As a result, the United States bore the brunt of

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DELEGATES to the General Assembly gather in their modern hall to debate and vote on important international questions

(Continued from page 3)

what was supposed to be a United Nations effort. Ever since the fighting stopped, South Korea has been made largely the responsibility of the United States. What's more, some of our so-called allies have urged that Red China be admitted to the UN.

"Abuse of the veto power by the communist countries has frequently blocked the UN from taking constructive action. Member countries have defied the world body and have gotten away with it. Moreover, the United Nations has enabled the Soviet Union to spread its propaganda better than it could have done otherwise.

"Finally, while Russia has gone ahead developing tremendous military power, certain other nations have not done as much along this line as they could have, because they've had the mistaken idea that the UN would be able to preserve peace."

What are some of the big problems now before the UN?

Disarmament. The deadlock over arms reduction is a major issue. In his opening address at this year's session of the General Assembly, Secretary of State Dulles emphasized strongly the need for reaching an agreement.

It is, of course, the long stalemate between the United States and the

Soviet Union that has stalled agreement on this vital issue. Last month, Dulles reviewed the U. S. position at the UN, while Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, outlined the Soviet position. Further attempts are now being made to solve the issue. (For a detailed discussion of disarmament, see AMERICAN OBSERVER of September 30.)

Algeria. For 3 years there has been conflict in France's North African holding of Algeria. Native nationalists are demanding self-rule, while the French are opposing it.

Eight months ago, the United Nations passed a resolution expressing hope for a peaceful settlement, but that goal has not been achieved. The French lawmakers cannot agree on what should be done. In fact, failure to solve the problem was behind the downfall of Premier Maurice Bourges-Maunoury's government this month.

Algerian nationalists are asking the United Nations to intervene in the dispute. They are strongly supported by Arab nations and many newly independent lands elsewhere.

The French claim that the problem is a purely "national" affair, since they contend that Algeria is as much a part of France as each state in our Union is a part of our nation. Therefore, France insists that the United Nations has no right to interfere. But

unless the French make speedy progress in settling the bitter conflict, it seems certain to become a live issue at the United Nations.

If it does come up for detailed debate, the United States will be placed in a difficult position. We are an ally of France, yet we are sympathetic toward peoples who want independence. The communist nations, siding with the Arab nationalists, will try to exploit the situation.

Cyprus. Most natives of Cyprus, the British-controlled island in the eastern Mediterranean, are of Greek descent. They want to be out from under Britain's rule. They are demanding to be free or to be united with Greece.

A minority of Cypriots of Turkish descent do not go along with the demands of the majority. If independence should be granted, Turkey has demanded partition of the island into Greek and Turkish sections.

The British are unwilling to give up control of the island. Cyprus is today the principal British military base in the Eastern Mediterranean. They feel that granting freedom to Cyprus would not only deprive them of a valuable base, but would create serious tension between Greece and Turkey.

Middle East. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld has been urging new

peace efforts in the long struggle between Israel and the Arab lands. This conflict is behind much of the trouble in the Middle East.

A particular sore spot is the presence of 900,000 Arab refugees just outside Israel's borders. They fled Palestine in 1948 when, upon the withdrawal of British troops, the Jews, with UN approval, set up their own nation there.

Ever since that time, the refugees have depended upon the United Nations for food, clothing, and shelter. The world body will have to decide whether to make a new attempt to resettle these people.

UN Force. When Egypt was invaded last fall, the United Nations sent an emergency force there to keep order while foreign troops were being removed. It has been suggested that steps be taken to permit the speedy mobilization of a similar force to be quickly dispatched to other trouble spots, when and if they appear. Whether to provide for such a force will probably be debated in the UN.

How do critics of this organization size it up?

They say: "The United Nations is raising false hopes. The Russians use it as a propaganda platform, talking 'peace' while going ahead with tests of more destructive weapons and better ways to deliver them. In actually getting things accomplished, the UN has been no more effective than a debating society.

"Membership in this organization has saddled us with excessive responsibilities around the globe. So long as we are involved in this global body, we'll never be able to concentrate on the problems that confront us at home. We could have more success in helping to solve international issues through direct negotiation with other big powers than in working through the machinery of the UN, where many small countries only complicate matters.

"Moreover, our participation in the United Nations is bound to weaken our fiber as a nation. The proper patriotic allegiance of Americans is to their states and to their country as a whole. The more interest our citizens take in the UN, the less they will take in America."

Why are supporters optimistic about its future?

They say: "The UN is the best hope for peace in the world at the present time. It provides a common meeting place for the representatives of the world's great nations, and is a forum where different points of view can be discussed. These are necessary steps in creating understanding.

"Probably the world has never before been so split into 2 hostile camps—except in time of global conflict—as during the last dozen years. In no other period of history have nations had such powerful weapons. Yet world war has been averted—largely through the efforts of the UN.

"Any organization has difficulties during its early years. The fact that, despite the intense friction, the global body has held together, taken in many new members, and grown generally stronger is cause for great optimism about its future. We can improve the United Nations in a way that will make future generations grateful that we had the patience and perseverance to set up and support this organization. We must always expect heated debates in the UN, of course, just as



SECURITY COUNCIL in session. Various special branches of the world organization meet in rooms similar to this one.

we have them from time to time among lawmakers in our own Congress."

Who are the leaders of this organization?

Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden was recently elected to his second 5-year term as Secretary-General. As such, he supervises the UN staff, arranges for meetings, and tries to keep the world organization running smoothly.

Before taking over his present post, Hammarskjold held several responsible positions in the Swedish government.

Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand is President of the General Assembly for the 1957 session. A lawyer and journalist, he has been his country's UN representative since 1952, and also acts as New Zealand's Ambassador to the United States.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. has been the U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations since 1953. A member of a distinguished Massachusetts family, he is a former U. S. Senator. He served as a Republican lawmaker in Congress from 1937 to 1953 except for time he spent in the Army during World War II.

Sir Pierson Dixon is Britain's chief delegate to the global organization. An able debater, he held a number of important posts in his country's foreign service before taking over his present job 3 years ago.

Guillaume Georges-Picot leads the permanent French delegation to the United Nations. He, too, is a career diplomat for his country.

Arkady Sobolev is Russia's chief delegate. An excellent linguist, he was an electrical engineer before entering his country's diplomatic service.

At the beginning of the General Assembly session and on certain other special occasions, foreign ministers often take over active leadership of their delegations temporarily.



SECRETARY OF STATE John Foster Dulles poses with U.S. delegates to UN. Seated, from left: A. S. J. Carnahan, congressman from Missouri; Mr. Dulles; Henry Cabot Lodge, chief of delegation; and Walter Judd, congressman from Minnesota. Standing, from left: Mrs. Mary Lord, prominent New York social worker; George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO; Irene Dunne, actress; Herman Wells, president of Indiana University; Philip Klutznick, president of B'nai B'rith, Jewish service organization; and Genoa Washington of Illinois who is active in the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. Lodge, with the rank of Ambassador, is our permanent representative for handling relations with the UN.



PROMINENT MEN AT UNITED NATIONS (from left): Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General; Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, president of the General Assembly; Sir Pierson Dixon, permanent UN representative for Great Britain; Guillaume Georges-Picot, permanent delegate for France; and Arkady Sobolev, who is the permanent delegate for the Soviet Union.



STUDENT VISITORS at UN with earphones hear translations of speeches in foreign languages. The translations are given quickly while addresses are made.



MEMBERS of UN Emergency Force which went to Middle East to oversee enforcement of truce after Britain, France, and Israel fought with Egypt in 1956



UN IS HELPING children in many lands to improve health by supplying milk and other foods. The world agency also provides medical care in numerous nations.



AN IMPORTANT UN PROGRAM is to help spread education throughout the world. Students, such as these in India, benefit considerably from the project.

The Story of the Week

Poland—A Year Later

Just one year ago this month, Soviet-dominated Poland made a cautious bid for more independence from Moscow. At that time, Wladyslaw Gomulka, a Polish communist leader, became the top man in his country's government. Gomulka succeeded in getting Russia to relax its controls over Polish affairs just a little, though he has kept his country under communist rule.

Recent demonstrations and riots in Poland show the Poles are still not pleased with their lot despite changes made by Gomulka. Here, in brief, is what some Poles recently had to say about life in their country since Gomulka came to power:

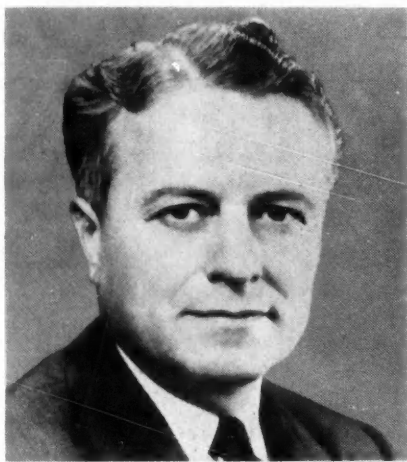
"There have been some improvements in the past year. We can talk more freely now than before, and secret police agents no longer lurk in the corners to spy on us. Many of the Soviets who were formerly in our country are now gone.

"But we are still just as hungry as we were before Russia eased up a bit on controls over Poland. We have received some pay raises, but food prices have gone up at least as much as have wages. Also, most foods are still as scarce as ever.

"Mr. Gomulka has changed some things for us, but we are still living under communist rule. Any effort to do away with communism would bring the Russian troops down on Poland, just as happened when the Hungarians sought freedom last fall."

Atomic Agency Head

W. Sterling Cole, a Republican member of the U. S. House of Representatives for the past 22 years, is getting ready to leave Capitol Hill for Vienna,

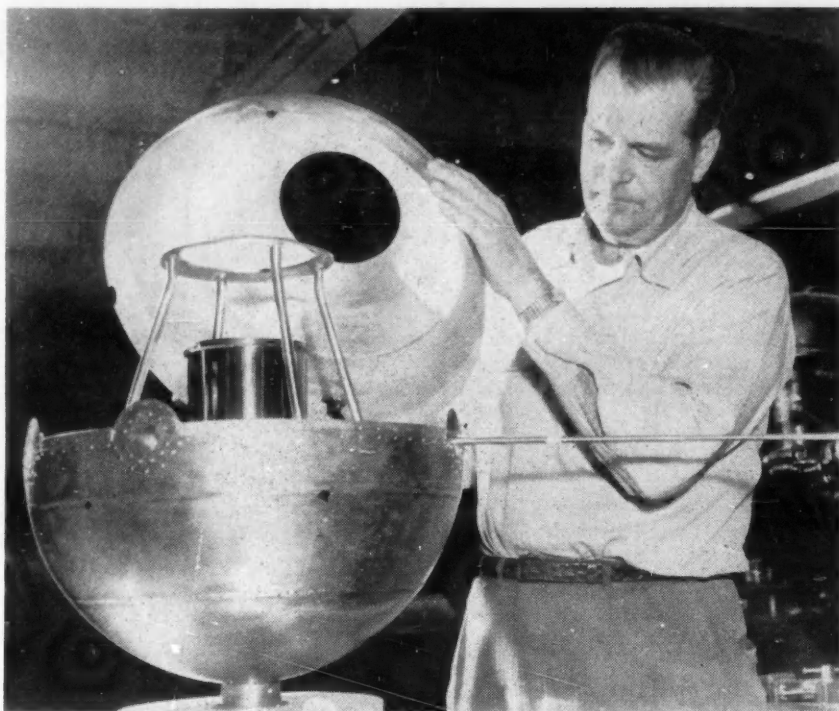


W. STERLING COLE of New York, head of UN International Atomic Energy Agency for peacetime use of the atom

Austria. He will resign from Congress December 1 to take over as head of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with headquarters in Vienna. Members of this agency chose Cole for the job.

In his new post, Cole will direct the activities of IAEA, a UN agency that was organized earlier this year to spread the benefits of atomic energy throughout the world. The agency will serve as a giant storehouse where member countries can obtain atomic materials and get help in putting the atom to work for peaceful purposes. All UN countries are eligible for IAEA membership.

Born 53 years ago in New York,



STILL NOT READY. A U. S. Navy Research Laboratory worker places cover on earth satellite—a "baby moon"—that's scheduled for launching next spring.

Cole studied to become a lawyer and practiced law for a time. In 1934, he was the Republican candidate for the U. S. House of Representatives. He won the election race, and has been re-elected to the House by his district ever since.

In Congress, Cole was especially interested in foreign affairs, and he served on several committees dealing with overseas problems. For the past 10 years, he has been a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy—a body that keeps tabs on the nation's far-flung atomic undertakings. Cole served as chairman of this group from 1953 to 1955.

Labor Decides

Later this week, top leaders of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) will meet in New York City. They will decide whether or not to oust the 1,400,000-member International Brotherhood of Teamsters from the parent labor organization. Their decision will then be acted upon by all AFL-CIO leaders at a convention to be held in December.

The AFL-CIO had warned the Teamsters that unless it cleans house by getting rid of leaders accused of corruption, the big union would be thrown out of the parent labor body. So far, the Teamsters union has not carried out the request.

In addition, the Teamsters defied AFL-CIO by electing James Hoffa as president earlier this month. Top AFL-CIO leaders had asked that Hoffa, who has been accused of corruption by a Senate committee, not be elected head of the Teamsters.

Meanwhile, both the Senate group and certain of the rank-and-file Teamsters members have called for an investigation of the meeting at which Hoffa was elected president of his union. It is charged that some of the delegates who voted for Hoffa were illegally chosen and therefore had no right to take part in the election.

Supporters of Hoffa deny that he is guilty of any serious wrongdoing, and they say he was fairly elected by labor

delegates who have confidence in his ability and honesty.

Turkey Stands Firm

Not long ago, Turkey strengthened its border forces after learning about suspicious Syrian troop movements near the frontier. The Turks feared that pro-Red Syria, goaded on by Moscow, might be planning to invade their soil.

After Turkey reinforced its frontier forces, Moscow sent a sharp warning to its neighbor saying that Russia could "crush Turkey in a day" if it goes to war with Syria. The Soviets also accused the United States of trying to "push" Turkey into a war with Syria.

Both Turkey and the United States say the Soviet charges are "ridiculous." We have also reminded Moscow that the Turks are our allies and that we are bound to come to their aid if attacked.

Located at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, and guarding Russia's only water outlet to the Mediterranean Sea, Turkey has long been a thorn in the side of the Soviet Union. Despite repeated threats from Moscow, Turkey has thus far refused to give up its close defense ties with the free nations.

Meanwhile, Egyptian troops have landed in Syria. Egypt says it has made this move to help its Syrian allies in case of an attack by Turkey. Under an agreement between Egypt and Syria, the armies of both countries are under Egyptian command.

Tiny San Marino

Citizens of the postage-stamp-sized republic of San Marino wonder who will govern them next. Their tiny land, surrounded by Italy, has been in the grip of a struggle for power between communism and democracy.

For some time, the Reds and their supporters held a majority in the Grand Council—San Marino's ruling body. Then some Council members withdrew their support from the pro-communist regime, and anti-Reds claimed the right to govern the land.

After a prolonged deadlock in which both sides refused to back down, the Reds were finally forced to hand over the reins of government to democratic leaders.

San Marino is probably the world's smallest republic. It has an area of only 38 square miles—much smaller than many cities.

Most of San Marino's 15,000 people are farmers. Grains and grapes are their chief crops. But the tiny country actually gets much of its income from tourists who visit the colorful, mountainous land, and from the sale of postage stamps to collectors around the world.

Space Contest

Now that Russia has successfully launched an earth satellite, scientists say that rocket trips to the moon are not too far off. In fact, some top American and Soviet scientists predict that space rockets capable of going to the moon might become a reality within 6 to 8 years. It remains to be seen whether the United States or Russia will win the race for space travel.

Meanwhile, President Eisenhower says that Uncle Sam will not change long-standing plans to launch a finished satellite next spring despite Russia's achievement in being first to put a man-made moon into space. American officials point out that our satellite will have many more complicated scientific instruments than are contained in the Soviet man-made moon now circling the earth.

In preparation for the spring launching of our satellite, we plan to shoot experimental objects into space in December for research purposes.

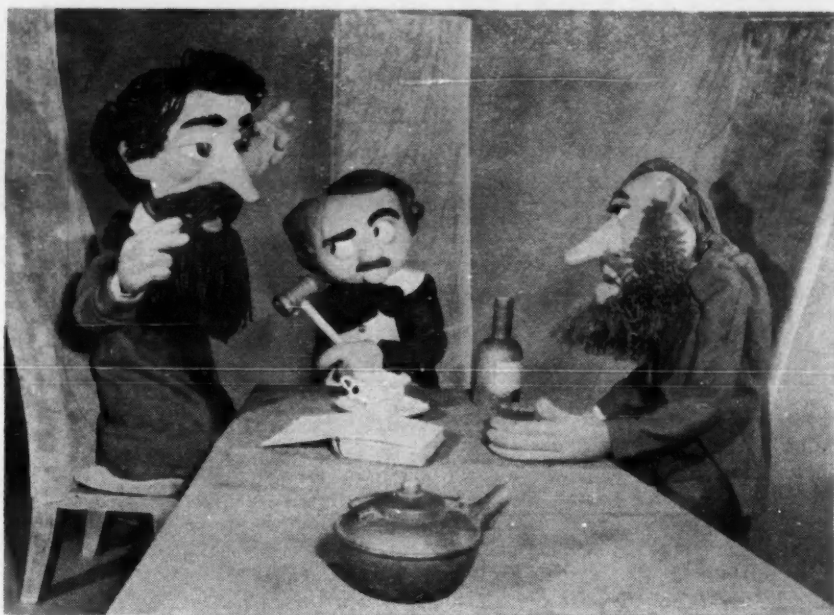
The President also says that no change will be made in our program for developing rockets and long-range missiles. He maintains that: "I have provided to the limit of my ability the money that they [the scientists engaged in special research programs] have asked for, and that is all I can do."

But some Americans fear that unless we greatly step up our research work in rockets and related fields, Russia will beat us in the contest for space travel and may also outstrip us in developing new weapons. One of these Americans is New Hampshire's Republican Senator Styles Bridges. He warns:

"The time has clearly come to be



SAN MARINO, tiny land inside Italy, has been having difficulties with communists (see story)



"THE STRANGE CASE OF THE COSMIC RAYS" will appear on NBC-TV in color Friday October 25 (see local paper for time). It's in the form of a detective story dramatizing the job of scientists in discovering cosmic rays. Puppets shown here, as judges of the scientists' work, are impersonating 3 famous writers. They are (left to right): Charles Dickens, Edgar Allan Poe, and Fedor Dostoevski.

less concerned with the depth of the pile on the new broadloom rug or the height of the tail fin on the new car and to be more prepared to shed blood, sweat, and tears if this country and the free world are to survive."

Senator Bridges and a number of other lawmakers want Congress to investigate our entire defense program in an effort to find ways of improving our weapons development projects.

Democratic Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri also calls for a vast increase in our weapons research program. He says:

"Unless our defense policies are promptly changed, the Soviets will move from superiority to supremacy. If that ever happens, our position will become impossible."

Other citizens agree with the President that we are already spending as much time and money for defense purposes as we safely can without wrecking our economy. One of these is former Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson. He maintains:

"Under our present defense program, we are more than keeping abreast of Russia in the development of new weapons."

What are your views on this controversy? Study the issues carefully and then make your influence felt by writing letters expressing your views to newspapers and to public leaders.

Youth and the UN

What is the United Nations and what does it do? Only about 1 out of every 4 high school students queried was able to answer that question in a nation-wide sample poll taken by Eugene Gilbert, a specialist in youth opinion surveys.

Many of the boys and girls questioned on the UN confused it with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or with our overseas aid programs. Others were completely unfamiliar with the work of the UN though they knew that it is a world organization of countries.

A person who is uninformed on the United Nations is, in all likelihood, uninformed on other public matters. Too many Americans, young and old,

still do not realize that our democracy and living standards, as well as world peace, may not endure if large numbers of citizens are politically lazy and think only of their own pleasures and problems.

Draft Debate

Should we end the military draft program now that we have reduced the size of our armed forces? "Yes," say certain congressmen and their supporters. "No," say defense officials and certain other Americans.

Democratic Representative Emanuel Celler of New York says he will ask Congress to abolish the draft next year. He and his supporters argue as follows:

"At present, only a handful of men are drafted into the armed forces each month. There is no reason why enough additional men couldn't be encouraged to join the military services on a voluntary basis to make the costly draft unnecessary. By doing away

with the compulsory service program, Uncle Sam could save at least \$28,000,000 a year in costs of administering the plan.

"Besides, the draft program needlessly complicates the lives of America's young men. Their future is made highly uncertain because they never know when they might be called up for military duty."

The other side contends: "It is true that only a small number of the men needed by the armed forces are now being called up for duty under the draft program. But if this program were abolished, it would be just about impossible to maintain our armed forces at their present strength."

"Many men enlist chiefly because they feel they would otherwise be called up for duty under the draft. If the selective service program should be abolished, enlistments would undoubtedly decline sharply, creating a serious manpower shortage for our armed forces."

Television

Nine Nobel Prize-winning scientists will be featured in the Bell System Science Series program on Friday, October 25, 9:00 p.m., EDT, on NBC. They include Dr. Robert Millikan, who won honors for his work with electricity, Dr. Arthur Compton, who won a prize for his findings in physics, and Dr. Carl Anderson, who won worldwide recognition for his work with electrons.

The scientists will be featured in a science-detective story entitled, "The Strange Case of the Cosmic Rays," which deals largely with a study of rays from outer space. The color TV show is the third in a series of science programs produced by Frank Capra. Earlier productions were "Our Mr. Sun," and "Hemo the Magnificent."

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) pay-as-you-see television, and (2) Turkey.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Little Tobey was telling his mother about the day in school. "Mother," he said, "today our teacher asked me whether I had any brothers or sisters, and I told her I was the only child."

"And what did she say?" asked his mother.

"She said, 'Thank goodness!'"

Mr. Brown: I'm worried! My wife's downtown and it's raining.

Mr. Green: She'll probably step inside some store.

Mr. Brown: That's what worries me!

Definition: Souped-up kiddie car—Totrod.

Dentist: Your teeth are in perfect condition.

Texas millionaire: Drill anyway! I feel lucky.

Mrs.: Where is the paper plate I gave you with your pie?

Mr.: Paper plate? I thought it was the crust.

Once while campaigning in a state of one of his opponents, William Howard

Taft was constantly interrupted by heckling from the gallery. Finally a cabbage landed on the stage and came to rest near his feet.

Pausing in his address, Mr. Taft peered at the vegetable intently and then remarked, "Ladies and gentlemen, I see that one of my opponents has lost his head."



"He got into an argument with the glass blower."

Readers Say—

I believe that much delinquency could be overcome if young people were given better facilities for recreation, and a better chance of obtaining jobs.

Part-time employment would help many teen-agers stay out of trouble, but not enough jobs are available to them. Many of us want to earn our own money, but where will we find the chance? I have been working on a farm for the past 2 years, but many other teen-agers don't have this opportunity.

Recreation is important too. The rate of delinquency is not very high in the city of Warren, thanks largely to the supervised recreation that is provided for young people.

Parents have a very important role in the prevention of delinquency. Their guidance, affection, and understanding can help to develop good citizens and future leaders.

BETTY BUSCH,
Warren, Michigan

In reading your article on war missiles, I was surprised to learn that our nation is developing so many different types of these weapons. It is interesting that the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force each has its own separate missiles.

I think that the armed forces should work together on the vital program of missile development. Through cooperation they will be better able to surpass Russia.

HELEN SELLER,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

In the U. S. missile program, I believe that each branch of the armed services should carry on by itself, because competition is very good in an undertaking of this type. However, the services should help one another by comparing their results at regular intervals.

CAROLYN KAPER,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

A recent issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER quoted someone as saying that common people in the United States are emphasized more than are those with superior intelligence. I think that the opposite is true.

In school, we are continually told that there is no place in the world for us unless we become very highly skilled workers, such as scientists or engineers.

I realize that scientists and engineers are needed, but we also need people to work in stores and factories. I believe that both groups should be encouraged to do the jobs they are fitted for, and that both should be equally emphasized.

LANA RADLE,
Ottawa, Illinois

The United States government is doing a fine job with military and economic assistance overseas. It is doing much to strengthen the free world against communism. If our foreign aid decreases, Russia will gladly step into the areas which we neglect.

We must do all we can to preserve freedom and peace.

SHERRY MARTIN,
Richmond, Virginia

I am inclined to oppose large-scale foreign aid. I think it would be better if we used more of our funds to provide higher salaries for teachers in the United States. There are also many other needs which should be met here at home.

If we are too free with our aid, the foreign countries will not put forth so much of their own effort as they otherwise would.

For these reasons, I favor cutting down on foreign aid.

MARIE KELLEHER,
Richmond, Virginia

Your paper has mentioned the increasing number of pupils in our nation's schools. The shortage of schools is a very serious problem, and the people of the United States should tackle it vigorously.

ALLAN BULLENMAN,
Adrian, Minnesota

(Address your letters to: Readers Say, AMERICAN OBSERVER, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

Career for Tomorrow - - As a Social Worker

"PLEASE come to see me as soon as you can. . . . It is urgent. . . . I need your advice right away."

Telephone calls bringing pleas for help such as this one are not unusual experiences for social workers. A call for help or for guidance from people in trouble may come at almost any time, day or night.

If you decide on this vocation, and become a *case worker* as a large percentage of social workers do, you may arrange for the medical care of a sick child of destitute parents. You may visit the family of an amputee and explain how he should be treated to make his convalescence less painful for him. You may help a youth become a good citizen after he has gotten into trouble. In fact, many persons who have personal, family, or job problems will look to you for advice or help.

The *social group worker* generally works with organized groups instead of with individuals as does the *case worker*. Group workers set up and direct recreational activities for persons being treated for mental or physical illnesses. They also work out leisure-time activities for young and old alike.

Qualifications. For success in this field, you should have a genuinely warm personality and a real liking for people. Social workers must be sympathetic, but not too emotional in approaching the problems that come before them. They need always to remember that human relationships cannot be handled according to fixed

formulas. Judgment, tact, understanding, and patience—combined with kindly firmness at times—are qualities you will need.

Training. Take a college preparatory course in high school. Next, you should attend a college that offers courses in social work. Or you can take a liberal arts course in college



UNITED COMMUNITY FUNDS & COUNCILS OF AMERICA
SOCIAL WORKER seeking to settle problems of a mother with daughter

and then get an advanced degree in social work. More and more jobs are open only to persons who hold advanced degrees in this field.

Job Opportunities. The U. S. Department of Labor estimates that there are about 10,000 job vacancies in social work throughout the country right now. A substantial number of social workers are employed by federal, state, and local agencies. Others work for church groups, private wel-

fare agencies, hospitals, and even for such international bodies as the United Nations.

Though about 2 out of every 3 social workers are women, an increasing number of men are entering this field.

Earnings. Salaries vary greatly from one part of the country to another, and from job to job. Beginners with advanced training usually start out at from \$3,600 to \$4,200 a year. Experienced persons generally earn between \$4,500 and \$6,500 annually, though a few executives in the field have incomes of \$10,000 or more.

Advantages and disadvantages. The constant need for ingenuity in dealing with people may attract you to this profession—or it may make the work distasteful to you. If you really like to work with people, you will find the duties challenging and highly satisfying. If you don't like to deal with individuals, particularly those in trouble, don't consider this career.

Further information. Write to the Council on Social Work Education, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y. Also, talk to social workers in your community if possible.

—By ANTON BERLE

References

"Is the UN in Our National Interest?" by Clark M. Eichelberger and Hans J. Morgenthau, *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, September 15.

"The Promise of the UN," by Dag Hammarskjöld, *New York Times Magazine*, September 15.

News Quiz

United Nations

1. What organization was the forerunner of the United Nations?
2. Trace the steps that led to the formation of the UN.
3. How many countries belong to the world group? Which ones have joined this year?
4. What are the 6 main UN divisions?
5. Why hasn't the Security Council played a more vital role in world affairs?
6. Summarize arguments for and against elimination of the veto.
7. Describe the activities of the General Assembly.
8. Briefly describe the work of the Economic and Social Council; Trusteeship Council; World Court; Secretariat.
9. Why don't all nations belong to the UN?
10. Where does the global body get the money it needs for its operations? How much do we contribute?
11. List some of the accomplishments of the UN as cited by its supporters.
12. Why do critics claim that the UN has failed?
13. Tell of the deadlock that has occurred over disarmament.
14. Why does the Algerian problem put the United States in a difficult position?
15. List other problems that may come before the UN in its 1957 session.
16. What do UN critics in our country think about continued U. S. membership in the global organization?
17. Why do supporters feel that the United Nations has a bright future?
18. Identify: Dag Hammarskjöld; Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.; Sir Pierson Dixon; Arkady Sobolev.

Discussion

1. What changes, if any, do you think should be made in the organization and structure of the United Nations? Explain fully.
2. Is it your opinion that we Americans are or are not getting our money's worth from what we spend on the United Nations?
3. Do you rate the UN as a great success, a moderate success, a disappointment, or an outright failure? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. What changes have come to Poland in the past year under Wladyslaw Gomulka? Why are many Poles still dissatisfied?
2. Identify W. Sterling Cole and tell something about the UN agency he heads.
3. For what purpose are top AFL-CIO leaders holding a meeting in New York City this week?
4. Where is San Marino and why is it in the news?
5. What are some arguments for and against continuing our military draft program? What is your view on this issue?
6. Why do certain Americans contend that we are not spending enough time and money on our weapons development and rocket programs? What is the opposing view?
7. Describe the results of Eugene Gilbert's youth-opinion survey in connection with the United Nations.
8. Tell about the tense situation that is centered around Turkey and Syria.

Pronunciations

Andrei Gromyko—än-drä' grō-mī'kō
Arkady Sobolev—är-kuh-dē' sō-bōl-yēf'
Chiang Kai-shek—jyāng kī-shēk
Dag Hammarskjöld—dā hām'mer-shult'
Fedor Dostoevski—fyaw'der dōs'tū-yēv'ski
Guillaume Georges-Picot—gē-yōm zhaw'rzh'pē-kō'
Maurice Bourges-Maunoury—mō-rēs' bōor-zhēs'mō-nōo-rē'
Wladyslaw Gomulka—vlā-dī'slāf gaw-mōl'kă

Historical Background - - - 12 Amendments

OUR Constitution has well withstood the test of time. Over 4,000 changes have been proposed in the document during the 170 years since it was signed. Only 22 of the suggested changes have become Constitutional Amendments.

Last week's article dealt with the first 10—the Bill of Rights. In this discussion concluding our series, we take up the remaining 12.

Amendment XI, effective in 1798, prohibits suits against a state in federal courts by citizens of another state, or by foreigners. The Amendment was drafted to protect the rights of state courts.

Amendment XII, effective in 1804, changed the method of naming our President and our Vice President—though it still left the official choice in the hands of a small group known as "electors." Each state is entitled to as many electors as it has senators and representatives combined.

Before the 12th Amendment was adopted, each elector voted for 2 men, without saying which one he favored as President, and which one as Vice President. The man who won the larger number of votes (so long as he was named by more than half of the electors) became President, and the runner-up was Vice President.

If a party supported 2 men, one for the Presidency and one for the Vice Presidency, and if they both got the same number of votes, there was no official way of telling which was to become President.

The 12th Amendment corrected this situation by requiring each elector to specify, separately and distinctly, his

choices for the Presidency and for the Vice Presidency. The reason this wasn't done in the first place was that political parties had not developed at the time the Constitution was written, and the difficulty was not foreseen.

Today, since the people in all states go to the polls and choose electors who are pledged to support one set of can-



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, pioneer in drive to gain voting rights for women

didates or another, the election of a Chief Executive and a Vice President is in the hands of the voters.

Amendment XIII, effective in 1865, abolished slavery.

Amendment XIV, effective in 1868, defines as citizens all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and directs the states to give equal protection to all under the law.

The Amendment was intended to give newly freed slaves the same rights enjoyed by white people after the Civil

War. It was cited by the Supreme Court in 1954 as a basis for ruling against segregation in the schools.

Amendment XV, effective in 1870, forbids both national and state governments to bar citizens from voting because of race or color.

Amendment XVI, effective in 1913, permits Congress to impose income taxes, and they are now the federal government's greatest source of revenue.

Amendment XVII, effective in 1913, gives the people the right to elect U. S. senators directly. Before 1913, they were chosen by state legislatures.

Amendment XVIII, effective in 1920, prohibited the manufacture and sale of liquor.

Amendment XIX, effective in 1920, gave women throughout the United States the right to vote—a right that some states had granted before 1920.

Amendment XX, effective in 1933, deals with the times for the President, Vice President, and members of Congress to start their terms.

Originally, terms of these officials began on March 4. Terms of senators and representatives now start January 3, those of the President and Vice President on January 20.

Amendment XXI, effective in 1933, repealed the 18th. States now decide whether liquor may be sold in their territory.

Amendment XXII limits a President to 2 terms. A Vice President who becomes Chief Executive in case of death of a President—and serves for more than 2 years—thereafter may be elected to only 1 full term. This Amendment was adopted in 1951.